SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

NT. LOUIS VS. HORACE GREELEY. Mr. Greeley responds to a call of the literary people of St. Louis to lecture to them. He comes all the way from New York to he is perfectly familiar, and in maintaining licans of that county. the argument of which, he has proven himself perfectly invincible. New York city editors nor publicists, nor St. Louis editors have been able to get through, even the outer works of the citadel of protection to American Industry, in the defense of which he has been, of late years, the chief soldier. Mr. Greeley is a thinker as well as a writer, and his heart is in the right place. He has been able clearly to see and defend the true interest of the people of this Republic, who make their own laws, determine the character of their own government, and whose chief hope of progress lies in the development of the great industrial pursuits of the country. More than to any other agency, St. Louis owes its present consequence, as a center of trade and its bright prospects of growth, to the success of the advocacy of Mr. Greely, and his co-labores in favor of the American system of Protection to Labor. The West could not have been peopled under a system of Free Trade. Its wonderful growth for the past few years is mainly attributable to the fact that the primary principles of Protection have been recognized and made operative in the government of the nation in its commercial relations with other nations. The splendid progress toward metropolitan greatness, made by St. Louis since the opening of the rebellion is, of course, explained only by the surprising growth of the great West-the basins of the Mississippi and the Missouri and their far reaching tributaries, and the building up of Common wealth, in them, whose vast trade flows to that center. The great and predominating interest of this wild west at present, is the agricultural. The farmer in Kansas and laboring man and tax-paying citizen, and who would, if elected, vote in the interest of Missouri is able to command a fair compensation for his labor, invested in raising grain and stock, because under the operation of the Protective system, the commercial centers in his own country become largely manufacturing, and thus open a near market for his surplus products, which otherwise he would have to pay the freight on to Great Britain. Now we do not propose to discuss this great and all absorbing question-all absorbing to the workingmen in the west-in this article. The assault upon Mr. Greeley by the Democrat, because he chose for his subject, upon which to lecture before the people of St. Louis, the American System of Protection to Industry, a subject that no other man in the country is better qualified to teach the people of any place about, publican in whose election the interests of the the people of St. Louis are at all indoctrinated with the unwholsome outgivings published in the Democrat, upon the Protective System, we know of no other topic Mr. Greelev could have chosen more fitting for him to talk about to an audience he might gather in that city.

MORE LEADERS FROM SIDNEY. It is very distasteful to us to recur every

day, almost, to a peculiar coincidence in the coming and going of the Hon. Sidney Clarke and the immediate appearance in our democratic cotemporary of an article, plainly put, to promote that virtuous statesman's-the Young Oak of the Kaw-interest, or what he conceives to be his interest. Sidney was here day-before yesterday. Yesterday there appeared in the Commercial a wily and wicked assault upon John McDonald, the present Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this District-Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. In the first place, Mr. McDonald supposed that in his recent visit to our city, the Commercial had decided, after a fair hearing of his case, that they would no longer asperse his character, and indulge in attempt, to destroy his usefulness, in his indeavors to bring to condign punishment a ring of rascals who had been rioting upon the people's money, paid to them under the delusion that it was to be used in aiding the government in its financial difficulties incurred by the war. We leave this paper to deal with Supervisor McDonald in this matter, and pass to a brief consideration of the charges made against him; and the only probable and possible interpretation of their meaning. In the first place, the Commercial says it is a very bad business to put in such an important office as that of Supervisor of the Internal Revenue collections in a district composed of so many proud States as Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, "Such a petty politician and low bred demagogue." This is finding fault and, also, making a direct charge to justify it. In the first place, John McDonald is guilty once in his life of having been a common steamboat "scalper." · Before going further, as this sounds like : serious charge, we would like to have the writer of the Phillipic in review, tell us just what the meaning of "steamboat scalper" is

-what is the business of such a man? Then, John McDonald is again made to stand up and answer to the charge of trading quinine for cotton during the war. This is against him. He should have been virtuous and honest like the Democratic army contractors were-like our Sidney was and is. He should have been smart enough to have studied up some legitimate place of making his fifty thousand dollars out of his regular salary, just as our Sidney did the hundred thousand (now invested in U. S securities) out of his regular salary. Temptations are sometimes, quite likely to overcome the conscientous scruples of very good men-especially when the money getting bump is extravagantly developed, or the ambition to be, a very great character is overweening.

We admit, as above remarked, that John McDonald, should not have traded quining for cotton during the war, especially with the bilious, body wrecked, safron skinned, soul suffering women and children of the rebel soldiers who were the nearest friends of such as the Commercial, during those fearful days. No doubt that nine-tenths of all those connected with the Union army, will up and throw just such wicked stones as this one Sidney procurs flung at McDonald. Surely is little in the figures of our reporters to inthat proportion are not residing in glass houses. They live, as Sidney does, in a for- able weather heanceforth must insure contified palace, covered with the triple steel

McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, for this Destrict. We supplement the indictment. So John McDonald stand up and listen to this grave accusation, omitted by accident by our friends

on the other street. You have wilfully, in obedience to the You have wilfully, in obedience to the stern requirements of your office, arraingned 10.1; New Hampshire,9; Vermont,9.6; Mas-Mr. Speer, ex-Collector, near, confidential friend of Hon. Sidney Clarke, and such of his subordinates as were found, upon an examination of their accounts with the Government to be delinquent, for malfeisance in office,—for embezzlement of the people's money, which we suppose means stealing. This is, Sir, the gravest charge of all, and the suppose means stealing. Sir, the gravest charge of all, and the suppose means steal friend of Hon. Sidney Clarke, and such of which will subject from to more serious assailments by the present guardian of the interests of the people of Kansas, representing them in the Congress of the United States, than all others. And mind you, he will not stop with such feeble counsel as he can command in his own political family. The tremendous force of the Democratic press

THEERIN TIMES and its thunders and lightnings will be hurled against you. May God have mercy and its thunders and lightnings will be

JOHNSON COUNTY POLITICS. Our correspondent from Johnson County sends us the report of the proceedings of a Republican Convention, which we have no doubt will be named by Mr. Clarke's friends a bolten convention, with the nomination made there. We have no doubt it is all right, and we trust Mr. Devenney will be obliged to haul down his colors after such a do so. He speaks upon a subject with which damaging assault, from the true blue Repub-

WHAT A MIX MR. CPARKE IN GET-TING POLITICS IN.

We understand that the Hon. R. C. For r. Democratic candidate for Congress, ery much dissatisfied with the course of the Commonwealth in its support of the Hon. Sidney Clarke, and says if he cannot have the support of his party papers he will decline onger being the standard bearer of the Demcratic party.

THE CAMPAIGN IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

New Candidate for State

The following explains itself: o the Voters of Johnson County:

At a mass meeting of the Republicans of ohnson County, held at Olathe October 1st . M. Bowers, Esq., of Shawnee Township was nominated for State Senator. The Convention, through their committee ecided to submit the following address, expressive of the views and objects of the meeting, to the voters of Johnson County: It will be remembered by every Republ can in the county that, in the month of July, in pursuance of a call issued by the County Republican Central Committee, the Republicans of the various townships held primary meetings and elected delegates for the pur-pose of nominating a county ticket. Now, re claim that the primary meeting in some of the precincts were character-ized by fraud, bribery and corruption, and that the delegates elected did not honestly and fairly represent and carry out the wishes of a majority of the Republicans of the re-spective townships; but, in defiance of the well-known wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the county, nominated one A. S. Devenney, the notorious defender and tool of Indian rings, railroad rings and land

those to whom he belongs.

We are well aware that the cry will raised that we wish to demoralize and distergrate the Republican party, and cause the election of a Democrat to the State Senat from this county; but, in reply, we have only to say, and we say it boldly and fear-lessly, that if the Republican party of Johnson County must be governed by a corrupt ring, or clique of designing demagouges, and by men who have grown grey -have become real veterans packing caucuses—who have filled pockets and made themselves wealthy in th name of liberty—all the while professing our principles—then we say, better, by far, let it die and go down to history with the glorious record it has achieved, than live to become

by-word and a reproach. In the person of G. M. Bowers, we have an honest and intelligent gentleman-a Re-

We call upon the honest Republican voters to rejudiate the man who bought his nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of the county, and aid us in electing a man who is not in the market, to be bought and sold by the highest bidder.

If our action shall result in the election of Democrat, let the responsibility rest where t belongs—with those who would not scruple to bring disgrace and reproach on the Ke-publican party, if, thereby, they might be able to fill their own pockets with ill-gotten

Rynear Morgan, Chairman of Com and T. J. Hadley, Secretary.
(Signed,) John Buchanan, Pres't. T. E. MELHOAN, Sec'y.

MONTHLY REPORT.

Condition of the Crops.

CORN. This crop has been injured somewhat localities by the drought, by wet weather, by the heat, by worms, and by early frost, bu not sufficiently as yet to threaten a material reduction of the aggregate product hereto-fore anticipated. The great corn-producing State of Illinois reports the condition of the crop, September 1st, at 15 per cent. above an average. Missouri, ranking next to Illinois last year in corn production, reports the condition 6 per cent. above average; Indiana claims 25 per cent. above; Ohio, 10 per cent.; claims 25 per cent. above; Ohio, 10 per cent.; Kentucky, 10 per cent.; Tennessee, 20 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 5 per cent., and New York, 10 per cent.; Minnesota, 10 per cent.; North Carolina, 10 per cent.; South Carolina, 13 per cent.; Georgia 14, Florida 15, and Alabama 7 per cent.; Louisiana 12, Texas 4, and Arkansas 14 per cent.; West Virginia, 16 per cent. Of the New England States, Maine and Vermont report the condition above an average; the former 5 per cent., and the latter 15. New Jersey shows 10 per cent. above an average, while Virginia 10 per cent. above an average, while Virginia and Iowa report the promise a full average. The States showing a condition below an average are, New Hampshire, 12 per cent.; Massachusetts, 15; Rhode Island, 9; Connecticut, 20; Delaware and Maryland, 10; Mississippi, 2; Kansas, 12; Nebraska, 5; California 4, and Oregon 5 per cent. The rop is one to three weeks in advance, and without early severe frost promises to escape erious injury from that source. COTTON.

There is considerable complaint of damage to the cotton crop from rust, the worms, and mfavorable August weather, but the general prospect is not discouraging. The average of reports from North Carolina shows the ondition 5 per cent. better than at same date last year; but there are reports of in-jury by rust, and of bolls falling off, caused by wet weather. South Carolina, 5 per cent. above, but rust prevalent, and the yield liminished by intensely hot and dry weather. Georgia 5 per cent. above, with the rust and the worms deteriorating the crop to some extent. Rust and dry weather considerable damage on the gray lands fer-tilized with guano. In Florida the condition is 15 per cent. above last year. In Ala-bama the rust, the drought, and the bollworm have wrought serious damage, while in some localities rain has induced rot and extensive shedding of young bolls; an aver age of reports, however, shows the general prospect in the State to be as good as at the same date last year. Mississippi also reports an average condition, though complaints are numerous of the depredations of the bollworm and of the shedding of bolls from frequent rains. Louisiana 8 per cent. above average condition; the crop is later than usual, and the rains and the caterpillars have done some damage. Texas, 9 per cent above, with increased acreage. Our Cam-eron County reporter says, "This valley pro-duced 400 bales last season; will probably produce 2,000 bales this year." The worm as done much damage, and excessive rains have been disastrous in some localities Arkansas promises 10 per cent, better than at this date last year, with few complaints o njury. The condition in Tennessee and Missouri is about an average, though severa correspondents rates rate the crop considerably below that of last year, unless ther should be a similarly favorable fall. There

One count our neighbor in the haste of composition, failed to make against John McDonald, Supervisor of Internal with an average. At the date of reports however, the grain had not been thrashed out to any considerable extent, so that our October returns must be had before an estimate of the aggregate wheat production of the year can be made. On condition, when harvested, the States report as follows (the sachusetts, 10; Connecticut, 9.9; New Jersey, 8.1; New York, 9.1; Pennsylvania, 9; Dela California, 9.7; Oregon, 10.3 In New York the gathered crop has been injured by heavy rains. In New Jersey and Pennsyl-vania, complaints are heard of shrunken

considerable rust in the low lands along the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers. Frequent rains have greatly damaged the grain in the shock in Tennessee and Minnesota. The Michigan harvest was for frequently interrupted by rain and some grain sproutering the shock. In Kansas the crop was gathered in good condition, but was considerably damaged by damp weather in August. The quality of the grain thrashed is generally excellent, in many cases compensating for defi-cient quantity. Reports upon the quality and yield of grain will be found under the head of "Notes on Crops."

BYE, OATS, AND BARLEY.

These crops were generally harvested in good condition, with slight local drawbacks.

Sorghum seems to have been almost en-tirely neglected east of Pennsylvana. The crop in most of the Western States is reported in fair condition; above average at Tennesin fair condition; above average transported in fair condition; above average transported in fair condition; also in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas, in some of which latter than increased interest is being shown in this rally valuable product. Louisiana and Plorida report the crop 5 to 10 per cent above average; Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia report from an average to ten per cent be-

This crop is reported 14 per cent. below average in Connecticut, 7 below in Massa-chusetts, 10 in Maryland, 17 in Mississippi, 4 in Texas; and 2 above in New York, 5 in ennsylvania, 4 in Virginia, 14 in North Carolina, 10 in South Carolina, 13 in Georgia, 10 in Arkansas, 9 in Tennessee, 5 in West Virginia, 6 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, 2 in Ohio; and an average in Missouri, Illi-

Middle States generally, and in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennesco, and Kentucky, with from six to nine-tenths North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, with from six to nine-tenths of an average crop in the Western States. Peaches have been about three-fourths of a crop in Delaware; an average crop in New Jersey; from ten to twenty per cent below an average in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, So Carolina, and Florida; three-fourths of a crop in Michigan, and in the West, generally, half to two-thirds of an average yield. Grapes promise an abundant yield almost everywhere, and the general product must be very large. Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Ark-ansas, and Tennessee report less than an av-erage crop; the other States report variously rom an average up to twenty-five per cent.

the year ending June 30, 1870, has been made public, and from it we compile the fol-A slightly increased weight of fleece as compared with an average yield of wool is reported in New Hampshiue, Massachusetts, Maryland, Arkansas, Minnesota, and Oreon; and an average weight in Virgtuia, Kansas, and California. Other States report a decline ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. A small general decline is proba

STOCK HOGS. There is a decrease reported in the number of fattening hogs, as follows: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Lomisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, from 2 to 5 per cent.; in Indiana, Texas, and Oregon, 5 to 10 per ec..t.; and an increase of from 2 to 5 per cent. in Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Vir-ginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wiscon-sin, Minnesota, Iowa, and California; and 5 to 10 per cent, in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The condition as to size and weight generally compares favorably with that of former years, except in several of the Southern States and in Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Oregon, which indicates depreciation in

The New Socialists—The International Movement—Its Plans, Theories and Organization. [From the New York Tribune.]

The present International Workingmen's Association is destined, I believe, to play a very conspicuous part in the history of this generation, and I purpose, therefore, to explain to your readers something of its char acter and objects. Its foundation was a very difficult, almost a hopeless undertaking, con-sidering the mutual antipathy of European nations, and the prejudices common to all workingmen. It could have been started only by a man who was as well acquainted with the Latin race by a long sojourn among them, as with the Germanic, a student of history and political economy, a man of profound learning, but, at the same time, of the most catholic democratic inclinations. Such a man was found in Karl Marx. The French social reformers had, till then, been educated in one of the several Communist schools; they were either Babouvists, or Cabetists, or Fourierites. Their systems ignored liberty things to come from above, from a more or The English reformers taught self-depend-

on equality; but they had no system, no unity of ideas, no common starting point and aim. Their representatives, the Trades Unions, struggled only for the wants of the day, but in their limited field they did a great deal of good.

The inventor and builder is Mr. Lake a gentleman well known to Chicago from his original connection with the Western railway; and, latter, as the contractor and builder of the Washington street tunnel.

The vehicle which made its way along the new gospel of the International Working-men's Association, which held its first Con-munication can be made gradually or radially

The findamental idea of this International same benefit that he would by getting, Association is that society is gradually undergoing a great change of production, con-

It is capital which is revolutionizing society. Each period of history has its corresponding particular kind of production. It was slave labor which characterized the production and social state of antiquity. The middle ages received their perniar stamp by the division of labor and production for imposition. The locomotive engineer about to mediate wants. It was the manufacturing system which gave the last century its training system through new inventions and scientific discoveries into the capitalistic small straining accommutated a surplus force in a high motion.

It is precisely this service in the capitalistic small straining accommutated a surplus force in a high motion. this system through new inventions and scientific discoveries into the capitalistic production of the present time which imparts to modern society its in specific discoveries into the present time which imparts to modern society its in specific discoveries into the capitalistic production of the present time which imparts to modern society its in specific discoveries into the capitalistic product in the fact of the present time which imparts to modern society its in specific discoveries into the capitalistic product in the fact of merchandise of a particular kind in a g simple use of the screw, either set can be workman-like manner, you now see a dependent slave, employed of capitalist, who the proper can be applied at will to either. The power can be applied at will to either.

The object of these two sets is, of course, to

a truly humane being. All the enormous sums now squandered on churches and soldiers ought to be invested in raising a higher type of humanity. A society thus prepared for its great task will best know how to legislate for a new order of things. One thing however, is clear, to wit: that such a futur These crops were generally harvested in good condition, with slight local drawbacks. There is an apparent diminution in the rye crop, and also in the barley product. Estimates of the yield of each will be given for our next report.

Tennessee, Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin are the only States which report the prospect for buckwheat above or up to an average; the Middle and Western States michate a decline of five to ten per cent.; New England fifteen to twenty per cent. The drought has blighted the crop in some localities.

Sorghum and sugan care.

Sorghum seems to have been almost entry of all, and must be made so gradually. Nothing can reasonably be private property, but the product of labor, one's own labor.

THE LEADING SPIRITS OT THE MOVEMENT. THE LEADING SPIRITS OF THE MOVEMENT It is remarkable that numbers of apostles of the new persuasion are men without schol-

arly attainments, but with clear logical minds, armed with an array of statistical and historical facts, and a simple but genuine eloquence; self-made men, who would reflect credit on any society of scholars. There is one among them, a tailor, Eccarius, in London, who has published a book entitled, "Refuta-tion of the economical Doctrines of John Stuart Mill;" another, a tanner, Diezgen, of Elberfeld, who has written a critique of of Elberfeld, who has written a critique of all metaphysical systems; another, a turner, Bebel, of Leipsic, who is one of the best-informed and most eloquent members of the North German Parliament, and quite a number of editors of newspapers in the Eng-glish, French, and German, Spanish, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, Magyar, Czechian, and glish, French, and German, Flemish, Dutch, Magyar,

Russian languages, who began life as me-chanics, and now wield powerful pens. Of the numerous papers in the interest of the International Association I may mention in French: L' Egalite (Geneva); Le Mirabone Though there is much complaint of apples falling during the last two provides, and of retarded growth caused by dry weather, a fair product is promised in the Eastern and Middle States generally, and in Virginia.

The Equite (Geneva); Le Lindwista (Leiges); L'Internationale and Les Cahiers du the Elemish, De falling during the Isat two provides, and of verter (Ghent); among the Spanish, La Solidaridad (Barcelona); among the German, Volksstaat (Leipsic); Volkswille (Vienna); Tageacht (Zurich); Vorbote (Geneva). There are also two German dailies, Zukunit (Berlin)

numerous and strong. They discourage all needless strikes, and all riots and turbulent demonstrations, and they try to mitigate the evils in the wake of all such disorders by brotherly advice and mutual assistance. The Exports of 1870. official statement of the exports omestic productions of the United States for

lowing comparative figu	res:	
Commodities.	1870.	1869.
Agricultural implements	1,068,002	\$ 1,037,530
Living animals	1,045,039	917,040
Books and publications	341,014	385,830
Barley	140,512	45,971
Bread and biscult	581.786	623, 506
Indian corn	1,287,575	6,820,719
Corn meal	934, 236	1,656,273
Oats	76,528	306, 453
Wheat	47, 213, 945	21, 383, 259
Flour	21, 126, 877	18, 813, 865
Other breadstuffs	504,000	396,000
Candles	373,000	432, 793
Clocks, &c	584,673	530, 471
Cost	1,306,358	1,553,115
Prodis	542,502	306, 142
Furs and skins	1,941,139	2,009,563
Glass and glassware	529,972	589, 718
Hides	365, 441	292, 491
Ice	2,515,741	1,627,248
India rubber goods	185,844	170,527
Steel and mnnufactures	492,374	2, 157, 661
Boots and shoes	419,612	475,697
Rosin and turpentine	1,776,214	2,021,155
Oil cake	3, 419, 288	4, 493, 196
Petroleum crude	2,091,759	2,896,528
Petroleum refined	29, 832, 777	27, 291, 531
Bacon	6, 123, 043	7, 482, 000
Beef	1,939,758	2, 430, 600
Cheese	8,881,931	6, 437, 000
Lard		7,443,948
Pork		3, 422, 928
Sewing machines		2,051,581
Spirits of turpentine		1,444,332
Tailow	3,814,861	2,362,600
Leaf tobacco	21, 100, 230	20, 552, 943
Lumber-planks, boards,	1000	210
etc	2,920,429	2,818,906
Shooks, heads, and stay-		
ings	5,173,000	6,317,000
Household furniture		1, 262, 486
Wast and day	51 928	152 413

Vool-raw and flee We have not enumerated any but the leading articles. Though the aggregate value of the exports is \$499,073,982, against mainly in agricultural products. We have eased almost to export manufactures, there ing a decline in nearly all the items except sewing machines and agricultural imlements. The export of specie and bullion 1870 was \$43,882,061, against \$12,345, 966 in 1869.

A LAND LOCOMOTIVE.

Amother Extraordinary Machine in

[From the Chicago Times.] From time to time the Times has upon the inventors the necessity of producing, for the level plains of the Northwest, land locomotive, or traction engine. Whether and self-government; they expected all good or not the reiterated demands of the Times had anything to do with it, we do not know but on Friday, a machine of the precise character which we have so often declared to be ence, and laid a greater stress on liberty than a freessity made its appearance in our streets. on equality; but they had no system, no The inventor and builder is Mr. Lake a gen-

It was then by teaching English working- streets of the West side on Friday and Saturmen the Frendh ideas of equality, and French workingmen the English idea of liberty and self-government, that Marx became a great social reformer. It was by bringing them together in International Congresses, and setting them to exchange ideas and combine for mutual assistance, that he furnished them with a corrective for their one-sided ideas, and interested them in thorough consideration of the necessity of a future, higher and more humane development of society. At last, he embodied all from the cylinder acts upon the piston and from the cylinder acts upon the piston and from the cylinder acts upon the piston and ment of society. At last, he embodied all his ideas on that one subject in a work, written in German under the title of "Das Kapital," the first volume of which only has, as yet, appeared. The essential portions of it have been translated by its adherents into most of the living languages, and form the wheels, the motion can first be communicated to halance wheels. When these wheels have reached a very high rate of speed, the power can be communicated by a "clutch" to the driving-wheels. The communication which held its first. Communication can be made trainfully or radially

men's Association, which held its first Congress in London, in 1864, has since met in Lausume (1866). Brussels (1868), the Panel (1869), and is now firmly established among several millions of the toiling masses of Great Britain, Prance Belgium, Switzerland-Spain, Italy, Holland, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Russia. the drivers, one gets almost precisely the

ing it up an incline. sumption, exchange and idea, and that men If a man has to pass over a depression in must accommadate themselves to this change. the road with a heavily loaded track, it is easily seen that if he is under rapid hen

Milderahly smaller than the other

furnishes him with the ntaterial, tools and machinery, and realizes all the profits, paying him with only a portion of hit carables, called wages. This working man is no longer independent, intelligent, self-religint and an element of a free community but a proletaire. It is the evident tendency of the times to change all production into capturist production, and to divide society into two classes, capitalists, who own everything, and hands who own nothing, but depend for their livelihood entirely on the capitalist class. At least, it is inevitable that production on a large scale, being cheaper, more scientific and thorough, and economizing time, force and capital should finally do entirely away with production on a small scale.

The object of these two sets is, of course, to obtain either greater power or speed, as may be desired. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used, and in excursions, where there is no great weight to be hauled, and there there is no great weight to be hauled, and hands who own nothing, but depend for their livelihood entirely on the capitalist class. At least, it is inevitable that production on a large scale, being cheaper, more scientific and thorough, and economizing time, force and capital should finally do entirely away with production on a small scale.

The construction of the scale was a well trained horse.

The construction of the analytic of the small wheels will be used, and in excursions, where there is no great weight to be hauled. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used, and in excursions, where there is no great weight to be hauled. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used, and in excursions, where there is no great weight to be hauled. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used, and in excursions, where there is no great weight to be hauled. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used. In hauling heavy loads, the small wheels will be used. In hauling heavy

time, force and capital should finally do on tirely away with production on a small scale. When at last the soil is bought up by a few, when all the branches of labor are carried on exclusively, or almost exclusively, by machinery, when all the capital of a country is in the possession possession of a money eved aristocracy, who, consequently, will also frame all the laws, where shall the enormous majority of poor men go, to find some more profitable employment, to make themselves independent, or to enter by cooperation into competition with the large capitalist producer?

Trained force.

The construction of the machine will open up, we believe, a new and important era in locomotion. A heavy machine, like the one referred to, will haul heavy loads, act as a fire steamer, and do duty as a portable entert which will lead to a finer physical development while it affords innocent enterties the mind. The youth of our city are thus to be beguiled into that bodily exercise which their sedentary habits render the highter business connected with the transfer of goods in a large city. We see no reason why such a machine in Chicago cannot be made to take the place of the truck horses on the street-cars, or the emaciated vou get through you can throw up the cover.

When troubles abound
And perils surround,
And surrow is bending down o'er thee,
O, mourning one, know,
Whatever thy woe,
'Twas borne by thy Saviour before thee.

If, lowly and poor,
Thou see'at at thy door
The face of want and of danger,
O, lift up thy head
And be not afraid,
Thy Saviour once lay in a manger. When temptations arise
To dazzle thine eyes,
And sin shall endeavor to bind thee,
Remember that he
Was tempted like thee,
And Satan will vanish behind thee.

When slander and shame Are heaped on thy name,
And the world looks cold to thy vision
Take comfort; we're told
That Jesus of old

Gethsemane's woe, Can'st thou heed thy sorrows and anguish. No, go to the tree
Where he died for thee,
And read there the wonderful story;
How he bore the shame,
That, through his great name,
Our shame might be turned into glory.

And cease now to murmur and languish When Jesus did know

Then be of good cheer

When night drawing near,
The death-wind is blowing chill o'er thee;
And dread not the tomb—
The gate-way of home—
The Saviour hath passed thro' before thee.

Cheerful Christianity.

From the Daily Chronicle, Washington, D. C. By a strange perversion religion has be-come associated with ideas, gloomy, unsocial and repellant. These ideas have been cher-ished by some fanatical sects to the extreme of horror, while they have, to a greater or less extent, affected the feelings and views of nearly all. It is certain that such ideas find no warrant in a calm and judicious exposition of the Holy Scriptures. There th whole range of genial emotions of the human soul has been placed under contribution, in order to present the Kingdom of God under aspects of beauty to wayward mortals. The najestic strains of poetry, the glowing in-piration of eloquence, mingle with the nilder elegancies of thought and expression constantly appealing to man's sense of the beautiful as a legitimate element of his mental organism. But not only so; the beauties of the natural world are cited, and the soul directed to their contemplation. "Consider the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." Yet in spite of these genial and attractive

Yet in spite of these genial and attractive aspects of Scripture teaching, there are minds abnormally constituted, which are seeking to blast all its beauties of thought and expression, and to cover them up with their own crude and unlovely utterances of the darker and more terrible mysteries of revelation. When they look upon "the hu-man face divine" they fairly sicken at its beauties of color and feature, at its noble ex-pression of the soul's interior thought. They know that under all these there is a grinning know that under all these there is a grinning skull which they are impatient to make visible through the surrounding layers of nerve and muscle. They seem to revel in the idea of death, and welcome the disintegrating worm which shall consume their dead bodies. lifficulties in the way of its conversion. Can we wonder that minds endowed with bilities of beauty and poetry, endowed with capacities for nobler thought, or blessed with a sunny cheerfulness of temperament, are repelled by such expositions of Chris-

In later years, however, we trace a sensible reaction against these superficial and repulsive methods of presenting the truths of revelation. The idea has at last found general acceptance that the beautiful is not necessarily sinful, and that the susceptibilities of enjoyment originally implanted in the soul are not to be considered as exponents of the Divine will that man should develop and use them; that he should make imself happy in the legitimate indulgence of these natural appetencies, and that the happiness thus produced should react upon his moral sentiments, awakening his gratitude for all the exquisite enjoyments afforded by his nature. The strait-jacket divines of the old school made especial war upon amusements. Life was too short with them for any class of thoughts but those which per-

tain to eternity.

Because man is mortal, and tending to future immortality, therefore he should di-vorce himself from all associations with the present life except those absolutely necessary to hold the soul in its prison-house of clay until the time appointed for its liberation. And for fear it should find any attractions in his earthly sphere which should repress its heavenward aspirations, the former were brought under sweeping condemnation as snares to its eternal peace. Of the sincerity of these gloomy utterances there can be no doubt that of their fallacy the present gener-ation of ardent-working Christian men and oman are now fully convinced. Even in the older days there were stronger natures fully armed with the inspirations of common sense, and endowed with a glorious fund o elastic and irrepressible good humor who could properly estimate this strait-laced nonense. A noble old pioneer Methodist mir ister, about a half century ago, was arraigne before a western conference to be repri-manded by the bishop for his sallies of wit in the pulpit. Before the Episcopal dignity could settle itself for an impressive utterance the old man burst out, "Brethern, I never did believe in a religion that had no fun in it." The bishop's gun was spiked, and the con ference, amid roars of irrepressible laughter

While we are on this point we can not re

at once passed his character.

frain from giving another anecdote of similar tenor. Peter Cartwright on one occasio lar tenor. Peter Cartwright on one occasion was convulsing his conference with his titilating wit and humor. The presiding bishop was a man of deep and earnest but ascetic piety. "Brother Cartwright," said he, "do you think while you are indulging in this levity you are growing in grace?" The old pioneer, with an eye beaming with fun replied, "O, yes, brother, in spots."

The present age seems to be emaciated, in a great measure, from the asceticism of the past. Religion, laying aside those repellant aspects which once chilled the warm flow of natural feeling, seems now to be addressing natural feeling, seems now to be addressic itself to the task of enlisting all those in nocent elements of human nature in th work of moral reform. We confess to a lit tle surprise a day or two ago when our friend Rev. G. A. Hall, of the Young Men's Chris tian Association of Washington, informed us that that progressive society had decided to open a bowling alley in its large and splendid building for the purpose of giving to the young men and wo of this city the means of amusing themselves without being thrown in contact with the corrupting influences that generally sur-round such entertainments. But after a mo-ment's cogitation the question came up, why not? what is there in the rolling of balls upon a smooth floor that necessarily em-lodies moral evil? The same perversion which has made the bowling alley the means of gambling and dissipation would bring the services of the Church itself into the same

disgraceful association. Two young men once wagered a small amount upon the pro-bable length of the sermon, thus finding ma-

capitalist producer?

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

The programme which Marx laid-out, and which has been discussed and adopted by the four International Congresses, is, in a con
If the tunchine on the streets yesterday does to not for a game or class, and when have "a little steeds which dash up and down our avenues.

If the tunchine on the streets yesterday does to not for a game or class, and when have "a little streets with the control of the tuncking the horses on the streets with the control of the through you can throw up the cover, find a "dough-trough," and go to making the horse of the light pleasure vehicles which dash up and down our avenues.

If the tunchine on the streets yesterday does the lor a game or class, and when have "a little street a street a street and the cover, find a "dough-trough," and go to making bread and biscuits. Touch a spring, and up comes a "pie-board." Dive under the pie-board." Dive under the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through you can throw up the cover, find a "dough-trough," and go to making bread and biscuits. Touch a spring, and up comes a "pie-board." Dive under the pie-board." Dive under the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through you can throw up the cover, find a "dough-trough," and go to making bread and biscuits. Touch a spring, and up comes a "pie-board." Dive under the pie-board." Dive under the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through you can throw up the cover, find a "dough-trough," and go to making bread and biscuits. Touch a spring and up comes a "pie-board." Dive under the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring out a "rolling-pin," "chop- through the pie-board and bring ou

densed form, the following: It is useless for it working people of our nation to attempt to remodel society; there must be a combination of all the nations, and meantime attempts a forcible revolution ought to be discourated. The new society ought to be founded on universal education. Every individual a revolutional meants at the disposal of science and art, into a truly humane being. All the enormous are released and possible shound are released and passing through an ordinary success.

It is useless for household furniture. Touch a few more brings, flop over the pie-board, and you have a first-class chopping block." Another invisible spring is touched on the under side of the table, and, presto! change! a broad of the table, and, presto! change! a broad of the table, and, presto! change! a broad of the table, and presto with a request for the honor of an audience. In less than three minutes is your spacious ironing table. A small pieve turned our possing through an ordinary of the garment you are ironing table.

And prestore of the following: It is useless for household furniture. Touch a few more horse a light brown seems hardy. It is the centre of which stood a long, narrow bearing flop over the pie-board, and you have a first-class chopping block." Another invisible spring is touched on the under side of the table, and, presto! change! a broad of the table, a pair of legs on hinges drop down, and there is your spacious ironing table. A small pieve turne of the table, and performent of the property and you have a first-class chopping block." Another invisible spring is touched on the under side of the table, a broad of the table, a pair of legs on hinges drop down, and there is your spacious ironing table. A small pieve turned with a request that I should follow the should be a surface on the under side of the table, a pair of legs on hinges drop down, and there is your spacious ironing table. A small pieve turned with a request that is the block of a knife, and the courte of the table, a pair of legs on hi piece turns out like the blade of a knife, and the sleeves of the garment you are ironing must be placed over that. The ironing is removed, a table-cloth spread, and a large family sit down to dine. In the evening the whole thing may be closed up again, a nice spread put on the table, and the family gather around it. It is suggested that but little time and expense would alter it so that it might be turned over each night and changed into a bedstead.

Legend of a Baggage-Sm I knew him. It was years ago. His name was well call him Bumps. If you ever get into a railroad struggle, where one struggles to get another off the track, you will know more about Bumps, or your friends will. This Bumps was a nice young a busy combed man. His hair was always combed down; he wore brass buttons; and there was down; he wore brass buttons; and there was a mysterious report current that he had been known to call on the "sherry" for three, on the Fourth of July, and actually paid for it—paid for it, sir? We held him in awe, we boys did. He could talk about lever watches, pointer dogs, steam burges, and could relate incidents of difficulties in the prize ring so beautifully that I used to wish to knock some one in the atomach, and break some analysis. one in the stomach, and break some ambi-tious Englishman's jaw bone. If Bumps said anything the whole town swore that it was so. If he did not say anything we stood

back and waited for developments.

At last he went away. His uncle used his influence to get him a position as baggage-master. I never heard of him afterwards, but I was called one day to see him die. went with great pleasure. Bumps was a mere skeleton; his eyes were like saucers; his hair was all worn off from rearing around in the bed. He told me all about it. He drove everybody out of the room, made me string up my nerves to hear a mournful tale, and then he commenced. He went on the railroad a pure young man. He took charge of trunks and boxes, and commenced by lifting them by the handles, and setting them down carefully. He had not served a month when the President of the road called him into his office, cut down his salary, and told him if there was any more complaint from the conductor, Bumps would be bumped out of a berth. Then the young man grew cold and stern. He was bound to suit the railroad corporation or die. He beman grew cold and stern. He was bound to suit the railroad corporation or die. He began by walking up to a poor old chest belonging to an orphan and putting his foot through the corner; the conductor saw the act; the two shook hands, and they wept for the corner is the best skipper who can lead all competitors a merry hours on each other's breasts. Bumps had not made two trips before he could sling a satchel eleven rods, retaining both handles in his grasp. Innocent owners of such things threatened him, and commenced suit against him and sweet they would never rick on.

Nautical Note—What's the difference him. in his grasp. Innocent owners of suit against threatened him, and commenced suit against him, and swore they would never ride on that road again; but Bumps was firm. He was dignified; he was solemn; he was working for a higher sphere; he was treading in the path of duty.

When gentle females would hand up their tender little baskets and satchels, Bumps would smile a diabolical smile, and he would get in a corner and jump on the articles and get in a corner and get in a corner and get in a corner and get in a co

would smile a diabolical smile, and he would get in a corner and jump on the articles and toss them up and kick them, and fling them through ethereal space. And when the train stopped, he would throw out a waterfall and a toothbrush to answer the call for check "22." Husbands struck at him, and dared him out of his den, and called him a base them out of his den, and called him a base them but Bumus was solemn. He knew his Mother Used to Give You." fiend, but Bumps was solemn. He knew his line of business. When he got hold of a A vonth of sixty-three. ies. Nay, such disgusting thoughts are nice trunk he would carry a countenace like constantly urged even upon the world in its ignorance of Christianity, thus accumulating off one handle, then another, then kick in rents are mad about their marrying so the ends, take an axe and smash the lock, and then he would let the shirts and things —The census taker has found quife an interactle out on the track. It got so at last that people actually paid high prices for the privilege of living along the line of that road, as their shirts for nothing. All that was needed was to have the children follow up Bump's train.

But there came a black day. A miserable, contemptible, sneaking wretch, who owned a saw-mill and nail factory, went travelling. He ran his factories two weeks on nothing but trunk stuff, and he brought out the wickedest trunk that ever went into a car. It were sixteen nails driven in, one on the top of the other, until the thing was clear pro Then he gave it into Bump's hands, charg-ing him to be "careful if he pleased." The train started. Bumps got the axe, as usual, and struck at the lid, but the axe bounded back. He struck once more; the axe flew in pieces. Then he got a crow-bar and in pieces. Then he got a crow-bar and a can of powder, but he couldn't burst a nail. He swore and jumped up and down, and wanted to die, and wished he'd never been born. He got all the train men in; they all pounded, but the trunk held firm. It went through all right. It was handed down without a jam, and the [From the New York There was a large gath] owner was there to say, "Thank you, sir," and he pretended he was going back again, and had the chest put on board once more. Bumps grew pale. He grew sick. His legs shook. He had chills all over him. The

ROMANCE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Oh! she was a maid of laughing eye, And she lived in a garrett cold and high; Add he was a threadbare, whiskered beau And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy on cherub wing Has many a shaft in his slender string, And the youth below and the maid above Were touched with the flashing darts of k And she would wake from her troubled sleep, O'er his tender billet-doux to week; Or stand like a statue bright and fair, And gaze on a bek of his bright red hair.

And he was so tall and so proud, With his step so firm and his laugh so loud. His heard grew long and his face grew thin, But one soft night in the month of June, As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon A voice cause floating soft and clear, To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then from her creaking couch she sp She did not start with a foolish frown, But packed her trunk and scampered do And there was her lover, tall and true, In his threadhure coat of brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade Looked sadly down on a weeping maid; The sun that came in the morning pride shed golden light o'er a laughing bride. Paris After a Battle.

From a New York Tribune Correspon PARIS, Sept. 21.—I do know everybody mg ures.

The demand is signified to certain satemes see no remedy for this unpleasant state of citizenship but for everybody to give everybody else into custody. No later than Saturday last I was on the Place St. Pierre, Montage in through an opera-glass at waiting, who touches a bell contage in the land of the lan day last I was on the Pince ca. Facility, and as if hy magic, a trap door in the process of filling with gas one of the two municating with the room over-head. Incaptive balloons. A pleasant looking young National Guard came up to me and said, National Guard came up to me and said, "Citizen, you will have your glass taken away." "Why?" asked I. "Because, to look through an opera-glass at anything about here is strictly prohibited." "But I can't see without," I objected. "Well, citizen was do as you like I have only a second or so mathematically allots the time given to zen, do as you like, I have only warned you. her toilet, or who dresses so expeditiously. You can't conceive what a heap of operaHere is the dress of pink gauze, the shawl of

I know not if dack or bright Shall be my lot; If that wherein my hopes delight Be best or not.

If may be mine to drag for years

Toil's heavy chain, Or day and night my meat be tears On bed of pain. Dear faces may surround my hearth With smiles and glee, Or I may dwell alone, and mirth Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted on the strand By breath divine; And on the belm there rests a hand Other than mine.

I have on board; Above the raging of the gale, I hear my Lord. He holds me when the billows smite— I shall not fall; If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light— He tempers all.

One who has known in storms to sail,

Safe to the land safe to the landiale to the man.

The end is this;

And when with Him go hand in hand

And when with Him go hand in hand

RTEMA. -Calico scrap-books are a young femin

-Eleven woman clerks are now employed in the Boston Post Office. -The nation which produces most -I love everything that is beastlymean, of course, dogs, horses, cats, &c.

-To fulfil the three laws of a good French

toilette is to be bien gantee, bien chausse and

-A youth of sixty-three, at Erie, Pa., has

-The census taker has found quite an in-

-The great Napoleon's proverb-"Providence is on the side which has the heaviest artillery," is only an euphemism for "the side that would conquer a peace must have rial extracts of 1868, foreshadowing the pres ent war, under the title of "a Voice in the

Desert," in allusion to the utterances of St Opening day! What treasures it disclose to the eager feminine eye; what excited be wilderment it causes in the joyous feminine brain, and what elation and hope it raises in the happy feminine heart! What dejection and grumbling it produces among gruff old fathers; what anxious warnings it elicits from economical young husbands, and what snave demeanor it engenders among the

A Brilliant Wedding.

[From the New York Sun, Sept. 5] There was a large gathering of fashion bles in the Church of Incarnation, Madison avenue and thirty-fifth street, yesterday, or the occasion of the marriage of Miss Anna shook. He had chills all over him. The trunk went back, a witness of man's inhumanity to man. Bumps grew worse. He felt that he was forever disgraced, and went to bed with the brain fever. They tried to to bed with the brain fever. They tried to console him, and said that they could have trusted the chest if they had only thought to have a collision, but the spirit of the man was gone. I was there when he died. I never want to weep as I wept then. He just sank right away murmuring, "Cuss that ent styles of beauty. Misses Augusta, Louisa and Nellie, sisters of the bride, were charmingly attired. The redoubtable Gen. John Cochrane graced the occasion with his pre-

> rived, and, leaning upon the arm of her father, presented herself at the altar, where she was joined by her chosen life partner, and the twain were speedily made one by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery. There were neither oridesmaids nor groomsmen.
>
> The fair bride wore a white corded silk en

rain, corrage decollete, and short sleeves The overdress, rounded, was lightly flounced and trimmed with satin and flowers. Th apron was decorated with orange blossome and trimmed with tulle, while a wreath of blossoms passed over her right shoulder to her waist. The paner was surrounded by a large satin bow. The customary veil and orange blossoms completed her exquisit

On account of sickness there was only family reception, and in the afternoon the happy couple started on a tour southward. Eugenie's Tollet,

The fellowing reminiscence of how Enge-nie used to dross will have a certain interest at the present time. Perhaps she was the only fashionable woman who made it a rule never to call for her hair-dresser until every other detail of her toilet had been attended to and perfected. This is a unique idea but a very elever one. In the first place imagine that Su Majestic is about to put on an even-

ammenents that are associated with the glaring moral evils of the day there are elements of attraction, perfectly innecest in themselves, which are used for the purpose of the troops come in who had taken part in the glaring of the castly be attracted in the opposite direction by merely divesting those very soldier was the centre of a group of people, who listened to him amments of their objectionable concomistants.

We are glad to see the policy of the Young Men's Christian Association shaped by men of practical intelligence, who know how to minister to the craving for companionship and entertainment, while they awaken the mind to the higher elements of Christian truth. A large reading-room filled with choice periodicals, and an extensive library, open facilities for profitable employment of evenings. The gymnasium has been a success during the past year, meeting all expenses

a trining are inder the ferral. In a year of evenings. The gymnasium has been a success and affording a small surplus. And now the board of management propose to go a step further, to establish a means of amuse ment while it affords innocent enteration to the mind, The youth of our city are thus to be beguiled into that bodily exercise which their sedentary habits render them ore essential.

There is a wonderful combination kitchen to table at the American Institute Fair. You get through," and go to making the good of the starting out a "following you get through," and go to making the politics till he can do so under different auspices, and asking his readers to go get through you can throw up the cover, ind a "dough-trough," and go to making the politics till the can do so under different auspices, and asking his readers to go get through, out and biscuits. Touch a spring, and up comes a "pie-board." Dive under the pie-board and bising out a "rolling-pin," "chop
The Ex-Emperor Interviewed.

A correspondent sends to the London Standard of Sept. 24, the following account of an interview with the ex-Emperor:

My mind, full of gorgoou visions of an imperial were scanty; but the historic profile was in almost search to the London Standard of Sept. 24, the following account of an interview with the ex-Emperor:

My mind, full of gorgoou visions of an imperial were scanty; but the historic profile was in almost scantility; but the historic profile was in almost management propose to go a step further, to establish a means of a step further, to

self of my business, and took in at once to the Emperor my letter and request for the honor of an audience. In less than three minutes he returned with a request that I should fol-low him, and passing through an ordinary sized room, in one of the two windows of which stood three or four gentlemen, also which stood three or four gentlemen, also in plain clothes, talking in under tones, while another was busy at a table covered with numerous journals in French, German and English, the General, with the announcement "Sa Mujeste F Empereus," ushered me through a small door in a corner of the room, and I found myself, not only in the presence, but face to face, at less than arm's length of him I came to see. As I seat myself in the chair to which I am cour-teously invited, and fix my eyes upon the worn but powerful face which turns toward me from the small writing table, from which he has risen to receive me, I feel that I am in the presence of the man on whom has hung for so many years the peace of Europe, and with the feeling the comic element which has decidedly preponderated in my experiences hitherto passes altogether away.

If I am asked what was the predominant impression left on me by the conversation which followed, I reply unhesitatingly the strong feeling of the Emperor with respect to England. Almost the first words that

to England. Almost the first words that passed his lips were an expression of gratification at the numerous letters of condolence and sympathy he had received "since his misfortune" from persons who were perfect strangers to him, and there was nothing on which he seemed to dwell with so much pleasure as on the advance which has been made during his reign in the cordial undermade during his reign in the cordial under-standing between the two countries. "When I came to Paris," he said, "there was still great remains of the old ill-feeling;" and he dwelt with marked gratification on the change that had since taken place. He was much interested, too, in the condition of English feeling at the present time, question-ing me closely on the subject, and expressible -Chille trimming and fringe is now used in great profusion on silk street costumes.

-Proverb for October—The early bird will be received with delight by friends in town.

-Masonic—Tipping the sign to the unintiated of course results in a mason-understanding.

-To fulfil the three laws of a good French. terrible catastrophe of the Captain, expressing the strongest sympathy, and dwelling upon some of the details of the accident in a manner which showed fully the interest he had taken in it. The assistance given by England to his wounded soldiers had evidently also made a great impression upon him. Speaking of France, and the present condition of affairs there, his tone—which in dealing with other matters had been carnest but not uncheerful-saddened visibly, and he sighed heavily as he spoke of the state of things at Lyons and elsewhere, and of a not impossible future in store for Paris. There was not the slightest appearance of resent-ment in the way in which he spoke of the changes that had recently taken place, but a terrible foreboding of what might come, his whole air and manner forcibly recalling every mind the well-known lines-

"Oh! my your kingdom sick with civil blows When that my care could scarce retain thy riots.
What will them do when the riot is thy care." I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that before long we might see him once more at the Tuilleries. He sat for some moments silent, then, with a sigh turned again to me and said, "No one can tell-no one can tell, Sir, what may happen

Such is a brief, but, so far as it goes, thor oughly truthful account of an interview which, I am fain to confess, left on me a wn reception - a cordiality due I am bound to say, exclusively to my my nationality, for I had no other claim whatever—fully confirmed the more than friendly sentiments expressed towards my fellow-countrymen, and Heft the little one-windowed room, in which I had had my first interview with the man, who, till yesterday, was one of the mightiest sovereigns of Europe, more than ever penetrated with with a sense of the loss England has experienced in his fall. As I passed out long line of sightseers from Cassel were drawn up in front of the principal entrance at some twenty yards distant, and at the foo of the lawn, in full view of the room I had just quitted, an omnibus, gaily decorated with Prussian, Hessian, and other flags, was lischarging its load of new comers to add to their number. I thought once more of the carefully-guarded privacy of which I had heard so much and wondered.

The Age of the Earth. What Mr. Darwin, the great writer about the origin of species, thinks about the mat-

Geologists are called upon to abate some of the pretensions they have set up for the antiquity of the earth. They have included the fancy that they had unlimited time behind them. They have drawn hard upon he infinite to supply the periods of succes ion of their catastrophes, to allow the evolution of life and of superficial changes. Mr Darwin, for instance and he is comparatively a moderate man among them de-mands three hundred millions of years for the erosion of the Wealden formation. And this is only one of the scores or more of sys-tems with which goologists have to do. When Mr. Darwin has disposed of his score of systems, and has reached the begin-ning of the Cambrian epoch in his retrospect, he claims that an equal time to that which he has accounted for shall be allowed to have clapsed since life first began, in order that it might have reached the stage of development which it presented then. Professor Jukes thinks that ten times as long a period as Mr. Darwin's estimate, or about bree thousand millions of years, more correctly represents the duration of the Wealden rosion. Ridiculously modest by the side of these men of tremendous temporal compre-hension is Professor Phillips, who thinks that the affair of the Wealden might have been performed in three hundred thousand years. Darwin and Jukes have had their day; "not found" is written against their cories. Revised opinion goes to the side of Professor Phillips

WHAT SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON THINKS ABOUT THE SAME SUBJECT THE FACT STATE. Sir William Thompson struck a hard blow at the doctrine of extreme duration in the working of the earth's activities when he last year announced a postulate, from which it follows necessarily that the earth cannot have been in a condition to make life possible for a longer period than one hundred million years; and that the sun in its present shape cannot have shed light as it does now for more than between one hundred and five bundred million years; and that the earth must have been all a red t fluid some time

between fifty and three

vears ago.

hundred million

Cardinal Richelien. On the 15th of December, 1866, the remins of Cardinal Richelieu were to be rein terred with solemn ceremonies at the church of Sorbonne, in Paris. Some occasion occurred for opening the coffin, when it was found that the head was missing. The fact was noised abroad; when suddenly the missing head turned up at Blarritz in the pos-session of one M. Armez, an ex-deputy, who presented it to the Emperor, inclosed in an elegant box covered and lined with velvet. This very head which once so proudly wore cardinal's bat, and which inclosed the wonlerful brain which had ruled over both the King and the Regent of France, tyrannized over the Queen, banished the Queen-mother, and which instigated a long series of bloody wars and so ruthlessly persecuted the Protestants of France—this very head rolled aside unherded where in 1870, the Jacobins descrated the aristocratic tombs of the Church of